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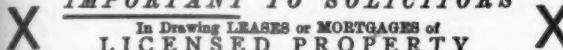
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VOL. XLII., No. 47.

The Solicitors' Journal and Reporter.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 24, 1898.

* * * The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected contributions, and copies should be kept of all articles sent by writers who are not on the regular staff of the JOURNAL.

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CURRENT TOPICS.

WE ARE informed that it has been decided to postpone the operation of the Land Transfer Act in the county of London until the 1st of January next, as the necessary preparations in the Land Registry are not complete.

WE PRINT elsewhere the notice for the second part of the vacation, which, except as regards the substitution of the name of Mr. Justice CHANNELL for that of Mr. Justice PHILLIMORE, follows the terms of the notice issued before the commencement of the Long Vacation.

THE FURTHER postponement of the operation of the Land Transfer Act, 1897, in the county of London, which we announce above, augurs favourably for the prudence of the authorities. Nothing would be more detrimental to the reputation of the new system than a block of work at or soon after its commencement, with the consequent delays in completion of transactions requiring to be immediately carried through. It would be a serious matter to dislocate the dealings in land even in respect of the comparatively limited area to be first brought within the operation of the Act. Moreover, the postponement will have the advantage of giving practitioners more time to master the complicated provisions of the new system. When are we to be favoured with a book bringing together these provisions in intelligible, connected, and convenient form?

NO FIGURE was better known in the Temple, up to quite a recent date, than that of the late Mr. GEORGE BAUGH ALLEN, who died on Monday last, at the age of seventy-seven years. And though in the flesh he was unknown in courts of justice, being neither a barrister nor a solicitor, still for some forty years no name has more often appeared in the records of common law actions than that of this famous Special Pleader. He was practically the last of a class of lawyers which was destroyed by the operation of the Judicature Act, 1873, although we believe that one certificate is still taken out by a gentleman in the provinces. Every barrister is entitled to call himself a special pleader and to practise as such, but the members of the class to which Mr. G. B. ALLEN belonged were not barristers. They were, however, necessarily members of an Inn of Court, but devoted themselves entirely to the drawing of pleadings and to the business of judges' chambers. In former times it was common for a man to practise as a special pleader for a considerable time before being called to the bar. Probably Mr. WILFRID BAUGH ALLEN, the son of the late Mr. G. B. ALLEN, was one of the last so to do. Special pleaders have to take out an annual

certificate, and Mr. G. B. ALLEN, who was a member of the Inner Temple, took out his first certificate in the year 1847. The fact that he enjoyed a very considerable practice until quite recently, in spite of the destruction of most of the old technicalities of pleading, of itself shews how much his great skill in his own branch of legal business was valued. Many a man in good practice to-day studied in his chambers and owes much of his success to what he there learned. His loss will be mourned by many friends, but by none more sincerely than by his many old pupils, by one and all of whom he was regarded with much affection.

THE NEW Vaccination Act continues to trouble the metropolitan police magistrates, and, notwithstanding their conference on the subject, the practice in the different courts presents considerable variation. In some courts the mere statement by the applicant that he has a conscientious objection to having his child vaccinated is considered sufficient to require the magistrate to grant his certificate. In others, and notably in that presided over by the latest addition to the metropolitan bench, the grounds of the objection are enquired into, and if on cross-examination the applicant's objection appears to be based on hearsay or on the fact that vaccination involves temporary illness or discomfort, or on similar unsubstantial grounds, the application is refused. The difficulty, of course, arises out of the use of the word "conscientious" in connection with such a subject as vaccination. It is difficult to conceive that any person can object to vaccination *per se* on religious or moral grounds: these can have no bearing in the matter, and if they be eliminated what meaning can be ascribed to "conscientious"? How, in other words, can a man's conscience be affected by the question whether his child is to be vaccinated or not? But as the word is in the Act of Parliament, some interpretation must be given to it; it clearly does not mean the same as "reasonable"; the conscience of an individual may be affected by the most unreasonable considerations, so that the reasonableness or otherwise of the objection to vaccination does not come before the magistrate for decision. On the whole the true view appears to be that the grounds of the objection, if it is stated by the applicant to be one of conscience, ought not to be enquired into, for the inquiry cannot result in laying bare so impalpable a thing as a man's conscience: its workings are known to no one but the man himself, and his statement that his objection proceeds from its operations seems to be the best evidence obtainable of that fact.

IN THE RECENT case of *Reg. v. Whitmarsh*, at the Central Criminal Court, there was an uncommon instance of the admission in evidence of a dying declaration. The declaration was really in the form of a deposition, and was taken down by a magistrate in answer to questions by him of a most leading character. It was not, however, admissible as a deposition, as the accused person was not present or represented. Counsel for the prisoner objected to the admission of this statement of the deceased on the grounds—(1) that she was not, when she made it, in that "settled, hopeless, expectation of death" which, according to numerous decisions, must exist in order to make a dying declaration admissible; and (2) that the statement was made in answer to questions. As to the first ground, all that need be said is that it is a question of fact for the judge whether or not the deceased was in such a condition as to make her declaration admissible. The principle is well established that a dying declaration is not admissible if there was any hope of recovery in the mind of the deceased. As to the second ground, however, much more can be said. It has been held more than once that a declaration is not inadmissible merely because made in response to leading questions. But obviously in such a case, as a general rule, the weight of such a declaration will be affected; and it is most important to have in evidence both question and answer, and to have proof that the deceased's mind was perfectly clear, and that assent to leading questions was not given merely through weakness. Whether made in answer to questions or not, the deceased is not likely to wilfully make a false statement in the immediate expectation of death. Such an expectation must give a peculiar

value to any statement, and upon this really depends the admissibility of such statements. If, however, a dying person is to be closely questioned and something in the nature of a deposition taken, it is most advisable that this should be taken in the presence of a magistrate, as was done in the recent case. A magistrate of experience, assisted by a medical man, will not under such circumstances be likely to put down any answers unless the deceased quite understands their meaning. It is clear, however, that such a statement taken by an irresponsible person, or by one likely to be biased in any way, should be received with the utmost caution.

WITH THE coming into force of the Criminal Evidence Act, 1898, a somewhat novel restriction will be placed upon the liberty of speech of counsel. Hitherto, in a case where a prisoner might have given evidence in his own behalf but has refused to take advantage of his privilege, such refusal has commonly been criticized by the prosecuting counsel. Under the new Act, however, it is provided that "the failure of any accused person to give evidence shall not be made the subject of any comment by the prosecution." There is no attempt to limit in any way the discretion of the judge to comment upon such failure, and if we may form an opinion from their past procedure, some of the judges will comment very severely upon the failure of a prisoner to deny upon oath a charge made against him when he is permitted so to do. A few of the judges, however, have studiously avoided reflecting upon such failure. We may, therefore, expect to find among their lordships some difference of opinion as to how strictly the prohibition of comment by counsel ought to be interpreted. May a prosecuting counsel in his reply draw the jury's attention to the plain fact that the prisoner might have gone into the witness box, but has not done so? This plain statement of a fact cannot well be called a "comment," but some judges may consider it an infringement of the spirit of the Act. Again, is there anything to prevent counsel in the opening speech from impressing strongly upon the jury that the only satisfactory answer to the evidence he is about to lay before them must be the explanation of the accused himself? At this time counsel does not in the least know whether the prisoner intends to give evidence or not, and such an opening cannot be said to be a comment upon a failure to give evidence. If, however, subsequently the prisoner fails to enter the witness-box, such an opening will have the same effect as a comment in the minds of the jury. In any event this attempt to restrain the liberty of speech of counsel will very soon be useless, even if it has some effect for a short time. Very soon it will be common knowledge throughout the country that an accused person may, if he chooses, give his own explanation of the facts proved against him. Such explanations will be curiously and eagerly read in the papers, and will in a short time be looked for as a matter of course. When this state of things comes about (as it inevitably must), every jurymen will naturally look to the prisoner to explain away, if he can, the facts proved against him. If the prisoner, then, when his opportunity comes, fails to give any explanation, every jurymen will draw his own inference, and probably that inference will be the same whether or not counsel comments upon the failure.

THE RECENT judgment of KEKEWICH, J., in *Perrins v. Bellany* (46 W. R. 682) strikes us as one of the most interesting which has yet been delivered on the curiously-worded enactment of section 3 of the Judicial Trustees Act, 1896. A remarkable feature of the section is the manner in which it accumulates the various requirements which must be satisfied before the court can grant to a trustee relief from the consequences of a breach of trust. It must appear to the court that the trustees has acted honestly and reasonably, and that he ought fairly to be excused for the breach of trust and for omitting to obtain the directions of the court. As KEKEWICH, J., points out, honesty in cases under the section can hardly be in question. In the large majority of cases which come before the court the trustees have acted honestly, and, when it is otherwise, the breach of trust becomes of secondary importance because the

dishonesty puts it out of sight. Honesty is a condition precedent for relief under the section, but it is not, to use the learned judge's words, "the gist of the position." The governing word in the section is "reasonably." Given a breach of trust, the trustee must be able to shew that he acted reasonably. If he fails in this he is outside the benefit of the section; if he succeeds, then it is not clear what further elements he must import into the case for the sake of proving that he ought fairly to be excused for the breach of trust and for omitting to obtain the directions of the court. Mr. Justice KEKEWICH holds that in practice the requirements are satisfied by proof that the trustee has acted reasonably, and that the court is not bound to consider separately whether he ought fairly to be excused for the breach of trust unless some special case in that respect is made out against him. The provision as to omitting to obtain the directions of the court appears to the same authority to be superfluous. "I do not understand how a trustee is to be excused for a breach of trust without being excused also for not obtaining the directions of the court." It is suggested that the words were added to the Act without due consideration. "If the trustee," continued Mr. Justice KEKEWICH, "has acted reasonably, I cannot myself see why, having come to the conclusion that he has acted reasonably, one should go on to consider independently whether he has omitted to obtain the direction of the court or not." To insist, indeed, on this requirement would seriously mar the efficiency of the section. It may be surmised that the Legislature intended to sanction reasonable breaches of trust, and the burden of proving the reasonableness is thrown on the trustee. But, according to the present judgment, beyond this the trustee is not ordinarily bound to establish his case.

In Perrins v. Bellamy the trustees were able to satisfy this test of reasonableness, and so they obtained relief. In 1879 leasehold property, held for terms the unexpired residues of which ranged from 52 to 73 years, was settled upon trust to pay the income to the settlor's wife for life, then to his two daughters for life equally, with an ultimate trust in favour of the children of the daughters. The wife died in 1895. Upon her death the trustees had to find a sum of £600 for estate duty, and their attention was turned to the leaseholds as a possible means of raising the money. Professional advice was obtained, and this was in favour of disposing at once of the whole property, and not only, as was originally contemplated, of the part held for the shortest terms. The trustees acted in the belief that they had a power of sale, and adopting the advice, which depended upon the state of repair of the property and the large outlay which it would need to bring it up to modern requirements, they put up the whole for sale in eleven lots. The purchasers of nine of the lots completed, but as to the other two lots it was objected that the trustees had no power of sale, and upon a summons taken out for the purpose the objection was upheld. The trustees had sold without consulting the daughters who were then tenants for life. Subsequently one of the daughters and her two infant children sued the trustees for breach of trust. With respect to the children, KEKEWICH, J., held that no case could be made out. The realization of leaseholds with only short terms to run was from their point of view necessarily beneficial. The only persons who could be damnified would be the tenants for life. But although the action was sustainable by the daughter of the settlor, yet in the opinion of Mr. Justice KEKEWICH the Act of 1896 was against her. The key to the position seems, in his view, to have been the fact that the trustees believed they had a power of sale. Assuming such a power, then what they did was reasonable, notwithstanding that they did not consult the tenants for life. They acted upon competent professional advice and they adopted a course which, in the interests of the remaindermen, was strictly proper. As a result, the children were provided with a substantial sum in lieu of a wasting property which, by the time they came to enjoy it, might have considerably diminished in value. It seems to follow that although, apart from the Act, trustees commit a breach of trust at their own risk, yet, under the Act, a *bond fide* belief that the transaction impugned was within their legal powers may be a good excuse, provided the

conduct founded on such relief is otherwise correct. But it is always to be remembered that applications under the section are peculiarly within the discretion of the court, and decisions can do little more than illustrate tendencies. They do not establish precedents.

ACCORDING TO the daily papers, Mr. Justice DARLING on Wednesday passed sentence on a French prisoner in French. Unless the learned judge's dialect was immaculate, this procedure would seem to be an unjustifiable addition to the penalty imposed on the prisoner.

REGISTRY OF DEEDS AS AFFECTED BY BANKRUPTCY.

In theory a register which is intended to shew the dealings with land ought to be a faithful index to all matters affecting the title, but under the County Registry Acts this has been by no means the result in practice, and the recent case of *Re Calcott and Elvin's Contract* (46 W. R. 457) furnishes a new instance where a transfer of land in a register county can be effected without any notice, so far as the register is concerned, to subsequent purchasers. Putting aside devises by will, as to which there is no question, the Middlesex Registry Act, 1708, requires a memorial to be registered of "all deeds and conveyances . . . of or concerning, and whereby any . . . lands, tenements, or hereditaments in the said county may be in any way affected in law or equity." To the term "conveyance" a wide interpretation has been given. "There is," said Lord CAIERS, L.C., in *Credland v. Potter* (L. R. 10 Ch. 8), "no magical meaning in the word 'conveyance'; it denotes an instrument which carries from one person to another an interest in land." Hence, under the corresponding provision in the old West Riding Registry Act (2 & 3 Anne c. 4), it was held that a further charge in favour of the mortgagees of land required registration, and that, in the absence of registration, it was to be postponed to a subsequent registered mortgage taken without notice of the further charge. But under the Yorkshire Registry Acts formerly, and under the Middlesex Registry Act still, registration is not necessary unless there is an instrument in writing. Hence it is not required in the case of an equitable mortgage by deposit unaccompanied by memorandum (*Sumpter v. Cooper*, 2 B. & Ad. 223), or to protect the lien of a vendor for unpaid purchase-money (*Kettlewell v. Watson*, 26 Ch. D. 501). "Such cases," it was said in *Kettlewell v. Watson*, "are not provided for by the statute"—here, too, the repealed West Riding Registry Act—"and it is not competent for this, or indeed 'any,' court to hold a transaction to be within the provisions of a statute when its language clearly does not apply to the transaction in question."

Under the existing statute applicable to land in Yorkshire—the Yorkshire Registry Act, 1884—this rule is altered. By section 14 all "assurances" entitled to be registered under the Act are to have priority (save only in case of fraud) according to the date of registration, and by sections 3 and 7 every lien or charge on land is brought within the category of assurances entitled to be registered under the Act. Hence for a person in whose favour a lien or charge exists to secure the benefit of it as against persons subsequently entitled, it is necessary that a memorandum should be signed by the person against whom the lien or charge is claimed, and that it should be registered (see *Re Hobson*, 44 W. R. 615). But though the Yorkshire Registry Act extends the obligation of registration in this manner, it still falls short of requiring registration of all instruments affecting land, and the definitions given to "assurance" and "conveyance" do not bring within the scope of the Act an agreement relating to the land which is not under seal (*Rodger v. Harrison*, 1893, 1 Q. B. 161).

The recent case of *Re Calcott and Elvin's Contract* (*supra*) turned upon the meaning of the word "conveyance" in the Middlesex Registry Act. The lessee of premises in Middlesex under a lease for forty-one years made in 1881 was adjudicated bankrupt in 1887, and at the same time an order was made under section 121 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1883, for the summary administration of his estate. By two indentures of mortgage

made by the lessee in 1894, when the lessee was still an undischarged bankrupt, he mortgaged the leasehold premises to secure the repayment of sums of money advanced by the same mortgagee. The lessee made default in his payments under the mortgage deeds and in 1897 the mortgagee, in exercise of his power of sale, sold the premises. The two mortgages were duly registered in 1894 in the Middlesex Registry, but no memorial had been registered to shew the title of the official receiver to the premises under the bankruptcy. Notwithstanding this want of registration, the purchaser objected that the title of the official receiver had priority over that of the mortgagee and he refused to complete. A summons was taken out for the purpose of determining whether, under the circumstances, the mortgagee could make a good title.

The difficulty, it is to be observed, arose because the bankrupt's estate was being administered summarily. In ordinary cases the property of the bankrupt vests only temporarily in the official receiver, and on the appointment of a trustee it passes to and vests in the trustee by virtue of section 54 of the Bankruptcy Act. The same section provides, by sub-section (4), that "the certificate of appointment of a trustee shall, for all purposes of any law in force in any part of the British dominions requiring registration . . . of conveyances or assignments of property, be deemed to be a conveyance or assignment of property, and may be registered . . . accordingly." Hence where a trustee is appointed it is clear that his certificate of appointment is to be treated as a conveyance within the meaning of the Registry Acts, and if the bankrupt's estate includes land in a register county, the certificate of appointment should be registered. But when a summary order is made under section 121 of the Bankruptcy Act this provision of section 54 has no application. The official receiver is, by virtue of section 121, the trustee in the bankruptcy, and since he requires no certificate of appointment such as is necessary in the case of an ordinary trustee, there is no instrument which, under the provision just quoted, requires registration.

It was urged on behalf of the mortgagee in *Re Calcott and Elvin's Contract* that, apart from any such express provision, the order of adjudication was a conveyance requiring registration, and this view was adopted by KEKEWICH, J., who regarded the order as equivalent to a vesting order under the Trustee Act, 1893. Under the Act, he observed, the estate may be vested directly by the order, or a person may be appointed to convey. Such a conveyance is of course within the Registry Acts, and the learned judge treated a vesting order, and also an order of adjudication under the Bankruptcy Act, as analogous. The distinction may be a fine one, but according to the decision of the Court of Appeal (46 W. R. 673) the vesting order and the adjudication order must be placed in distinct categories. The immediate intention of the vesting order is to pass the estate from one person to another, and it comes within the ordinary meaning of "conveyance." But the immediate intention of the order in bankruptcy is to adjudicate the debtor bankrupt and to provide for the administration of his estate. It is only incidental that his property is vested in the official trustee, the latter result being an effect added by statute. In the words of CHRTY, L.J., "it is by force of the statute that the property passes and not by virtue of the order as if it were a conveyance."

That this is the correct view is further shewn by the insertion in successive Bankruptcy Acts of the provision already noticed for the registration of the certificate of appointment of a trustee. The provision dates as far back as 1 & 2 Will. 4, c. 56, where it occurred in section 37 (see *Anon.*, 1 D. & C. 349), and the requirement of such registration indicates that the registration of the order of adjudication is not intended. There is, indeed, as LINDLEY, L.J., pointed out, no necessity to register it for the purpose of preventing secret dealings with property, which is the object of the Registry Acts, inasmuch as the fact of the order of adjudication having been made is readily ascertainable. The Court of Appeal accordingly held that the order of adjudication did not require registration, and hence, upon the circumstances in *Re Calcott and Elvin's Contract*, the title of the official receiver, although not registered, had priority over the registered title of the mortgagee, and the latter was not able to make a title to the purchaser.

REVIEWS.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

A Guide to the Law of Licensing so far as it affects the Sale by Retail of Intoxicating Liquors in England and Wales, with an Appendix of Statutes and Forms of Licence. By B. STEPHEN FOSTER, Barrister-at-Law. Waterlow & Sons (Limited).

The Licensing Acts: Being the Acts of 1872 and 1874, together with all the Alehouse, Beerhouse, Refreshment House, Wine and Beerhouse, Inland Revenue, and Sunday Closing Acts relating thereto. With Introduction, Notes, Forms, and Index. By the late JAMES PATERSON, M.A., Barrister-at-Law. Twelfth Edition. By WILLIAM MCKENZIE, M.A., Barrister-at-Law. Shaw & Sons; Butterworth & Co.

Shaw's Manual of the Vaccination Law: containing the Vaccination Acts, 1867, 1871, 1874, and 1898, with Introduction, Notes, and Index. By a Barrister-at-Law. Sixth Edition. Shaw & Sons; Butterworth & Co.

The Law relating to Commission Agents, and more particularly Auctioneers, Estate and House Agents, and Public-house Brokers. By H. M. GIVEEN, B.A., Barrister-at-Law. Clement Wilson.

Two Chapters in the Law of Torts: (1) The Reasonable Man; (2) The Unknown Workman. By FRANCIS TAYLOR PIGGOTT, Barrister-at-Law. William Clowes & Sons (Limited).

Specification for Architects, Surveyors, and Engineers when specifying, and for all interested in Building. Revised and enlarged. Quarterly—No. 2 (1898). *Builders' Journal and Architectural Record*.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE TREASURY SOLICITORSHIP.

[To the Editor of the *Solicitors' Journal*.]

Sir,—By reason of the death of a brother, the Solicitor to the Treasury has succeeded to a peerage. It may therefore be assumed that the office of Treasury Solicitor will shortly become vacant, if it is not already so.

The just claims of solicitors to occupy solicitors' appointments has been pressed upon the authorities again and again, and it is hoped the present Government will realize the injustice of appointing anyone other than a practising solicitor to a solicitor's office. The voices of individual members of the profession are as "voices crying in the wilderness," but solicitors expect the Council of the Incorporated Law Society to continue on this occasion the representations made in former instances, and they can only hope that the just claims and aspirations of the solicitor branch of the profession will be recognized on the present occasion, and that a solicitor will be appointed to the office which a solicitor alone is qualified and entitled to fill.

HARVEY CLIFTON.
8, New-inn, London, W.C., Sept. 19.

Mr. Skewes-Cox, M.P., solicitor, was successful in carrying through Parliament one of the very few Private Members' Bills which were passed last Session. It was the Act to amend the Metropolitan Commons Acts, and the Richmond Town Council have unanimously passed a resolution "thanking Mr. Skewes-Cox for his able and persistent efforts in the matter." They have also thanked Sir Robert Hunter, solicitor, for drafting the measure.

It is announced that a special service will be held in Westminster Abbey on Monday, the 24th of October next, the first day of the Michaelmas sittings, when the Lord Chancellor, her Majesty's judges, Queen's Counsel, and members of the legal profession will attend. It is understood that the arrangements will be the same as those of last year, when this special service was first held. The service at the Abbey will begin at 11.45.

The first sitting of the Manchester County Court since the attempt upon the life of his Honour Judge Parry in July last took place on the 15th inst., when the business was taken by Mr. W. Goldthorpe, deputy judge. Before commencing the business, the deputy-judge said: All who practised in that court knew the great urbanity of Judge Parry, and his desire to do that which was right to all parties. He was sure they all deplored extremely the reason which prevented his honour from fulfilling his duties in that court. It only seemed to him a few years since Judge Parry came amongst them absolutely unknown. By his ability and his kindness and his general conduct, he very soon endeared himself to the members of the bar, and to all who came within his sphere. Everyone would rejoice at the recovery which he was making, and he (the deputy judge) hoped that before very long they might see him again in court, discharging the duties of his office with the same ability that had always distinguished him.

CASES OF THE WEEK.

Before the Vacation Judge.

HUTCHINGS v. SEAFORD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL. 21st Sept.
LOCAL GOVERNMENT—DRAINAGE SCHEME—CARRIAGE OF SEWER THROUGH PRIVATE LANDS—NOTICE TO OWNER—SURVEYOR'S REPORT—“NECESSARY”—INJUNCTION—PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1875 (38 & 39 VICT. c. 55), s. 16.

This was a motion on behalf of the plaintiff, Mr. A. B. Hutchings, that an injunction might be granted restraining the defendants, their workmen, servants, and agents, until the trial of this action or further order from committing any trespass on the lands of the plaintiff adjoining the high road leading from Seaford to Eastbourne, both in the county of Sussex, and known as the Sutton estate, and from opening the soil or laying pipes thereunder. In support of the motion it was said that the plaintiff was, and had for upwards of fifteen calendar months been, the absolute owner in fee simple of an estate situate in the parish of Sutton-cum-Seaford, near Eastbourne, in the county of Sussex, commonly known as the Sutton estate. Part of such estate adjoined the high road leading from Seaford to Eastbourne, and on that road a sewer had recently been laid. Parallel with the high road there ran another road, known as the Sutton-drove, and a road called Hindover-road ran into it at an angle. All the land between the high road and Sutton-drove was the plaintiff's property. A drainage scheme was in progress at Seaford, and as part of the scheme it was desired to drain certain houses on the Hindover-road which were at present drained by a cesspool arrangement. On the 23rd of August, 1898, the defendants served the plaintiff with the following notice, dated the 22nd of August, 1898: “Take notice that the urban district council for the urban district of Seaford, in the county of Sussex, intend under and by virtue of the powers in that behalf conferred upon them by the Public Health Act, 1875, to carry a sewer into, through, or under certain lands in the district of which you are the owner—that is to say, across the lands situated between Sutton-drove and Eastbourne-road, in the parish of Seaford, from points A and B as shewn on the enclosed plan.” On the 29th of August the defendants acted upon the notice by entering upon the plaintiff's land and commencing the works. The only report made by the defendants' surveyor to them as to the necessity for carrying the sewer through the plaintiff's land was in the following terms: “The cesspool into which the houses in Hindover-road drain has again filled and requires emptying. I have had great difficulty in finding a place for the disposal of its contents and have had to cart it nearly half a mile. I consider it very necessary that the property should be drained into the main system which is now laid sufficiently far to connect in Sutton-road. The course should be across the fields into Sutton-road at right angles.” It was submitted that the notice, being only a five-day notice, was not a reasonable notice as required by the Public Health Act, 1875 (38 & 39 Vict. c. 55), s. 16, and, further, that the report made by the surveyor did not shew that it appeared to be necessary that the sewer should be carried through the plaintiff's land as required by the section. The report merely said that the course “should” be across the fields; not that that route was necessary. By the Public Health Act, 1875 (38 & 39 Vict. c. 55), s. 16: “Any local authority may carry any sewer through, across, or under any turnpike road, or any street or place laid out as, or intended for, a street, or under any cellar or vault which may be under the pavement or carriage-way of any street, and, after giving reasonable notice in writing to the owner or occupier (if on the report of the surveyor it appears necessary), into, through, or under any lands whatsoever within their district.” *Lewis v. Weston-super-Mare Local Board* (37 W. R. 121, 40 Ch. D. 55) was referred to.

CHANNELL, J.—I have no doubt that in this case the real question is merely one as to the amount of compensation to be paid by the defendants. There is no ground for granting an injunction. Personally, I think that the action is misconceived. I see no necessity for an interim injunction. The defects in the notice and report (if they exist) could be remedied in a very short time, and the injunction must be refused. As to costs, they will be costs in the action. Motion refused. *COUNSEL, Maughan; Alexander, Q.C., and Seddon. SOLICITORS, Webb, Nichols, & Allison; Coode, Kingdom, & Cotton, for I. Vinall, Lewes.*

[Reported by J. E. ALDOUS, Barrister-at-Law.]

LAW SOCIETIES.

INCORPORATED LAW SOCIETY.

ANNUAL PROVINCIAL MEETING.

On Monday, the 3rd of October, Mr. J. Aaron Thomas, the Mayor of Swansea, and the Mayoress, and Mr. James C. Woods, president of the Incorporated Law Society of Swansea and Neath, and Mrs. Woods, will receive the President, Council, and members of the society, and ladies accompanying them, at the Public Library, from 8 to 9 in the evening.

On Tuesday, the 4th of October, the members will be welcomed at the Royal Institution of South Wales by the Mayor at 11 a.m. The President of the Incorporated Law Society (U.K.), Mr. C. B. Margetts, of Huntingdon, will deliver his inaugural address, which will be followed by the reading and discussion of papers. Luncheon will be provided from 1.30 to 2.30 at the Albert Hall, Craddock-street, to which members are invited by the president and members of the Incorporated Law Society of

Swansea and Neath. Tickets must be previously obtained at the Inquiry Office, Guildhall, as admission will be by ticket only. The reading and discussion of papers will then be resumed, and will continue till 4.30. At 7 p.m. a banquet will be given at the Albert Hall. The chair will be taken by Mr. James C. Woods, the president of the Law Society of Swansea and Neath.

On Wednesday, the 5th of October, the annual meeting of the Solicitors' Benevolent Association will be held at the Royal Institution of South Wales at 10 a.m. At 11 a.m. the reading and discussion of papers will be continued. Luncheon will be provided at the Albert Hall as on the previous day, after which the reading and discussion of papers will be resumed until 4.30, when the business of the meeting will be closed. In the evening there will be a performance of “The Little Minister” at the Grand Theatre, Singleton-street, which will be placed at the disposal of visitors provided with tickets, to be obtained of the honorary secretaries.

On Thursday, the 6th of October, there will be two alternative excursions. The first will be to Margam Abbey, formerly the principal country seat of Mr. Christopher Rice Mansel Talbot, M.P., for many years Lord Lieutenant of the County of Glamorgan, and “Father of the House of Commons,” and now of Miss Talbot. It is situate near Port Talbot, on the east side of Swansea Bay, and is one of the most beautiful residences in South Wales. Visitors will leave Swansea by special train from the Great Western Railway Station, High-street, at 11.30 a.m. for Port Talbot, where brakes will be provided. They will on arrival pay a visit (weather permitting) to the new docks at Port Talbot, which are now being constructed, and inspect the same, by permission of the Port Talbot Railway and Docks Co. They will then drive to Margam Abbey, and will be entertained at luncheon by Miss Talbot in the orangery. After luncheon they will inspect the ruined abbey, gardens, and grounds, and will afterwards be entertained to afternoon tea by Miss Talbot, returning from Port Talbot at 4.30 p.m. The second excursion will be to Pennard, including Pennard Castle, the caves of Gower, and the Gower coast. Brakes for this excursion will leave Swansea, the Mumbles, and Langland Bay, arriving at Pennard Burrows at about 1 p.m. Visitors will be entertained at luncheon by the Incorporated Law Society of Swansea and Neath in a marquee on Pennard Burrows at 1.30 p.m., and can afterwards, at their option, visit the bone caves and cliffs, Pennard Castle, and the sands and rocks of Three Cliffs Bay. Afternoon tea will be provided. The brakes will leave Pennard so as to arrive at Langland Bay, the Mumbles, and Swansea about 5.30 p.m.

Various public institutions and places of interest will be opened to the visitors, including St. Mary's Parish Church, the Castle, the Royal Institution of South Wales (members having free use of the reading-room, museum, and premises during the meeting), and the Public Library. The docks and harbour, the park, and the Mumbles are amongst other attractions which will repay a visit.

NEW ORDERS, &c.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

LONG VACATION, 1898.

Notice.

During the vacation until further notice, all applications “which may require to be immediately or promptly heard,” are to be made to the judges who for the time being shall act as Vacation Judges.

COURT BUSINESS.—Mr. Justice Channell, one of the Vacation Judges, will, until further notice, sit in the Lord Chief Justice's Court, Royal Courts of Justice, at 11 a.m. on Wednesday in every week, commencing on Wednesday, the 21st of September, for the purpose of hearing such applications of the above nature as, according to the practice in the Chancery Division, are usually heard in court.

No case will be placed in the judge's paper unless leave has been previously obtained, or a certificate of counsel that the case requires to be immediately or promptly heard, and stating concisely the reasons, is left with the paper.

The necessary papers, relating to every application made to the Vacation Judges (see notice below as to judges' papers), are to be left with the cause clerk in attendance, Chancery Registrars' Office, Room 136, Royal Courts of Justice, before 1 o'clock on the Monday previous to the day on which the application is intended to be made. When the cause clerk is not in attendance, they may be left at Room 136, under cover, addressed to him, and marked outside Chancery Vacation Papers, or they may be sent by post, but in either case so as to be received by the time aforesaid.

URGENT MATTERS WHEN JUDGE NOT PRESENT IN COURT OR CHAMBERS.—Application may be made in any case of urgency, to the judge, personally, or by post or rail, prepaid, accompanied by the brief of counsel, office copies of the affidavits in support of the application, and also by a minute, on a separate sheet of paper, signed by counsel, of the order he may consider the applicant entitled to, and also an envelope, sufficiently stamped, capable of receiving the papers, addressed as follows: “Chancery Official Letter: To the Registrar in Vacation, Chancery Registrars' Office, Royal Courts of Justice, London, W.C.”

On applications for injunctions, in addition to the above, a copy writ, and a certificate of writ issued, must also be sent.

The papers sent to the judge will be returned to the registrar.

The address of the judge for the time being acting as Vacation Judge can be obtained on application at Room 136, Royal Courts of Justice.

CHANCERY CHAMBER BUSINESS.—The chambers of Mr. Justice Stirling will be open on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday in every

Sept. 24, 1898.

week, from 10 to 2 o'clock. Mr. Justice Channell will, until further notice, hear urgent summonses which may be adjourned to him in his private room, No. 370, Royal Courts of Justice (Temple Bar entrance), on Wednesday in every week, commencing on Wednesday, 21st of September, at 10.30 a.m.

QUEEN'S BENCH CHAMBER BUSINESS.—Mr. Justice Channell will, until further notice, sit for the disposal of Queen's Bench business in judge's chambers on Tuesday and Thursday in every week, at 10.30 a.m., commencing on Tuesday, 20th of September.

PROBATE AND DIVORCE.—Notice of any motion before the Vacation Judge must be served on the opposite parties four clear days previously to the hearing of such motion.

Case, copy of notice, and affidavits must be filed at the registry two clear days previously to the hearing.

A summons before the Vacation Judge must be entered at the registry, and a copy must be served on the party summoned one clear day before the summons is returnable.

Decree nisi will be made absolute in court on Wednesday, the 5th of October.

JUDGE'S PAPERS FOR USE IN COURT.—Chancery Division.—The following papers for the Vacation Judge are required to be left with the cause clerk in attendance at the Chancery Registrars' Office, Room 136, Royal Courts of Justice, on or before 1 o'clock, on the Monday previous to the day on which the application to the judge is intended to be made:

1.—Counsel's certificate of urgency, or note of special leave granted by the judge.

2.—Two copies of writ and two copies of pleadings (if any), and any other documents showing the nature of the application.

3.—Two copies of notice of motion.

4.—Office copy affidavits in support, and also affidavits in answer (if any).

N.B.—Solicitors are requested when the application has been disposed of, to apply at once to the judge's clerk in court for the return of their papers.

NOTICE TO SOLICITORS. (CHANCERY REGISTRARS' OFFICE).

The Chancery Registrars' Office will be open daily. On Monday, the 15th of August, and on the same day in every succeeding week during the vacation, the registrar in attendance will see solicitors requiring alterations necessary in orders to be acted on by the paymaster.

LEGAL NEWS.

OBITUARY.

MR. THOMAS POTTER CUNLIFFE, solicitor, of Manchester, died on the 14th inst. at the age of eighty-six years. Mr. Cunliffe is believed to have been the oldest solicitor in Manchester. He was born in Bury in the year 1812, and was one of the three sons of the late Mr. Robert Ellis Cunliffe. All these three sons were solicitors, and the firm to which Mr. Cunliffe belonged goes back in direct succession for over a hundred years. Mr. Cunliffe was admitted in Hilary Term, 1835, and went into partnership with his father. On that gentleman's retirement in 1840, he joined the firm of Humphreys, Cunliffe, Charwood, & Bury, in which his elder brother, Mr. Ellis Cunliffe, was already a partner. From that time to his death the late Mr. Cunliffe has been a member of the firm, and had been senior partner since 1862. He attended to business up to nearly the end of last year, and paid his last visit to the office on Christmas Eve. Mr. Cunliffe leaves two children, a son and a daughter. The son, Mr. Robert Ellis Cunliffe, was a partner with his father in the present firm of Cunliffe & Greg.

MR. W. J. COWPER, solicitor, of Newbury, died on Monday last. He was seized with a fainting fit while coming downstairs at his residence and suddenly expired, death being attributed to heart disease. Mr. Cowper was admitted in 1846, and was for many years deputy coroner for South Berkshire.

MR. MARTIN ARCHER SHEE, Q.C., died at Brighton on the 15th inst., at the age of ninety-four years. Mr. Shee, who was the oldest surviving son of Sir Martin Archer Shee, President of the Royal Academy, was called to the bar in 1839, and was made a Queen's Counsel in 1868.

The death is announced of Mr. JOHN WILLIAM SPARROW, solicitor, of Norwich, after a long illness, at the age of seventy-two years. Mr. Sparrow was admitted in 1847, and was formerly registrar of the Guildhall Court of Record at Norwich.

APPOINTMENT.

MR. JOHN MACKENY, barrister, has been appointed Recorder of Andover, in the place of Mr. William Waldron Ravenhill, deceased.

GENERAL.

A Massachusetts lawyer is reported, says the *Albany Law Journal*, to have said in course of his argument: "This man, your honour, with all due respect to you, is the biggest fool I ever saw."

Mr. Fordham, the new metropolitan magistrate, has taken his seat at Southwark police-court, Mr. Fenwick having been, on his own application, transferred to Marlborough-street, as a colleague of Mr. de Rutsen.

A strange spectacle, says the Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, was witnessed in the Assize Court of the Seine on Monday, when René Simard, former huissier, or law agent and process server, was led in a prisoner between municipal guards. The man had fallen from prosperity to poverty through his own extravagance, and had turned the machinery of the law against himself owing to his dishonesty. Four years since Simard bought the business of a huissier in Paris for about £6,000. For

a time he paid due attention to work, but, becoming addicted to pleasure, he was soon obliged to borrow at ruinous interest. Some months since Simard had to sell his business, and paid some of his creditors, but it was discovered that he had embezzled several hundred pounds entrusted to him by persons with whom he had dealings. He was condemned to three years' imprisonment, and was struck off the rolls of the writ-servers, who form an important semi-official body in Paris.

At a recent meeting of the Oklahoma Bar Association, Mr. L. E. Payne, of Chandler, gave some reminiscences of his practice in that region. Among other things recorded by the *Albany Law Journal* are the following: Judge Greene is somewhat of a stickler for niceties of pronunciation. Ex-Judge Dennison, in arguing a motion before him, had occasion to refer to Browne on Torts, and pronounced the author's name as though it were spelled "Browny." The judge passed the first mistake without notice; at the second he shrugged his shoulders; at the third he said: "The name is Brown not Browny." "But it is spelled B-r-o-w-n-e," said the counsel, in his deep, measured tone, "and if that does not spell Browny what does it spell?" "Brown, of course," sharply answered the judge, whose patience was becoming ruffled. "My name is spelled G-r-double-e-n-e, but you would not call me Greeny, would you?" Mr. Dennison turned to his books, saying, apparently to himself, but loud enough to be heard all over the court-room, "That will depend upon how your honour decides this motion." Not long ago Charles Kebots, of Lincoln county, was charged with contempt of court by a coloured justice in Logan county. He was arraigned for trial, but asked to have witnesses. This was denied, and Kebots was sentenced to jail at Guthrie. At this point Kebots began to swear and the court fined him again. Kebots kept on swearing, and the court kept on fixing fines until the sum of 45,000 dols. was assessed against him. At this point Kebots said: "This is all *corsos* *no justice*, anyhow." And thereupon the court, thinking that he was swearing again, said: "I fine you 50 dols. for that." The learned associate justice of the Supreme Court, the Hon. A. J. Seay, was passing sentence on a defendant who had been convicted of an infraction of the gambling laws. The judge had intended to be quite lenient in the matter of punishment. The judge said the court would impose a fine of 100 dols. in this case, and was about to stop, thinking that would suit the offence. But the gambler got too gay, and remarked: "That's nothing; I've got that right here in my hip pocket." "And," continued the judge, "six months in jail—have you got that in your hip pocket?"

THE PROPERTY MART.

RESULTS OF SALES.

MESSRS. H. E. FOSTER & CRANFIELD sold at the Mart, on Wednesday last, the Freehold Shop and Premises, No. 9, Cowcross-street, producing a gross rental of £158 per annum, for £3,000. The Property at Haggerston, one being the Freehold of 41, Whistons-street, realized £335; the second Property being 3 and 5, Bunting-road, a warehouse and stable adjoining, held for twenty-one years, producing £71 1s., and held at a ground-rent of £47, was also sold.

MESSRS. DODDS, YOUNG & CO. sold in a marquise on the estate, at Bembridge, Isle of Wight, on Tuesday, September 20, the Freehold Properties known as "The Bembridge Lodge," and "Building Harbour" Estates, comprising 53 acres and 22 plots of Building Land; two Detached Residences, 18-hole golf links, 520 acres of agricultural and pastoral land; several Parcels of Allotment Land, and the Bembridge Brickfields; the total amount realized being over £13,000.

MESSRS. C. C. & T. MOORE sold at the Mart, on Thursday, 2 houses in Spitalfields for £1,500; a leasehold residence near the People's Palace, Mile End, for £610. Total result of sale, £5,000.

WARNING TO INTENDING HOUSE PURCHASERS AND LESSERS.—Before purchasing or renting a house, have the Sanitary Arrangements thoroughly Examined, Tested, and Reported Upon by an Expert from Messrs. Carter Bros., 65, Victoria-street, Westminster. Fee quoted on receipt of full particulars. (Established 21 years.)—[ADVT.]

WINDING UP NOTICES.

LONDON GAZETTE.—FRIDAY, Sept. 18.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

BEEKINGE CO., LIMITED.—Creditors are required, on or before Oct 13, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to Edward W. Phillips, Hammett st, Taunton.

BIRMINGHAM MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED.—Petition for winding up, presented Sept 7, directed to be heard on Sept 27. Doyle, New inn, Strand, agent for Brown & Co, Birmingham, solors for petitioners. Notice of appearing must reach the above-named not later than 6 o'clock in the afternoon of Sept 27.

LADY MONTFIORE UNITED GOLD MINES, LIMITED.—Creditors are required, on or before Nov 10, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to Edmund William Dawson, 9 and 10, Paneras lane, Gover & Co, Queen st, Cheapside, solors to liquidator.

MOSAIC NEWSPAPER CO., LIMITED.—Petition for winding up, presented Aug 9, directed to be heard on Oct 26. Withall & Co, Victoria st, Westminster, solors for petitioners. Notice of appearing must reach the above-named not later than 6 o'clock in the afternoon of Oct 26.

FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

SUSPENDED FOR THREE MONTHS.

REDRUTH PHILANTHROPIC ASSOCIATION FRIENDLY SOCIETY. Redruth, Cornwall. Sept 8

LONDON GAZETTE.—TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

ASSOCIATED UNDERWRITERS, LIMITED.—Creditors are required, on or before Nov 4, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to Arthur Edwin Woodington, 5, Philipott lane.

C. H. BENNETT & CO., LIMITED.—Creditors are required, on or before Oct 17, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to William Bolton, 18, Spring gdns, Manchester. Bedell, Manchester, solor to liquidator.

COVENTRY GEAR CASE AND BELTING CO., LIMITED.—Creditors are required, on or before Oct 18, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to Roland Allen Felton, 1, Waterloo st, Birmingham. Hughes & Masser, Coventry, solors to liquidator.

HUMBER IRON AND COAL CO., LIMITED.—Creditors are required, on or before Oct 31, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to Thomas Fawley Judge, Parliament chbrs, Quay st, Hull.

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JOHN LARK & SON, LIMITED—Petition for winding up, presented Sept 16, directed to be heard on Oct 26. Robbins & Co, 218, Strand, agents for Paige & Grylls, Redruth, solicitors for the petitioners. Notice of appearing must reach the above-named not later than 6 o'clock in the afternoon of Oct 26.

MACQUARIE HILL GOLD CO., LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION)—Creditors are required, on or before Oct 28, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts and claims, to William Godfrey and Francis Graham Lloyd, Finsbury circus bridge (Room No 98), Leonard & Pidfitch, New Broad st, solons for the liquidators.

MATHEW LAND AND ORCHARD CO., LIMITED—Creditors are required, on or before Oct 31, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to Robert Ferguson Miller, Ramsgate sq, Barrow-in-Furness.

SOUTHPORT CAFE CO., LIMITED—Creditors are required, on or before Nov 1, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to Thos. H. Crane, 211, London st, Southport.

THAMES COAL CO., LIMITED—Petition for winding up, presented Aug 22, directed to be heard at the Guildhall, Canterbury, on Oct 3, at 12. Martin & Co, King st, Chichester, solicitors to petitioners. Notice of appearing must reach the above-named not later than 2 o'clock in the afternoon of Oct 2.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES DISSOLVED.

COUNT CAPTAIN COOKE, Independent Foresters, Whitby, York. Sept 7

DOLPHIN LODGE, United Ancient Order of Druids, Ship st, Brighton. Sept 7

ROYAL VICTORIA FRIENDLY BENEFIT SOCIETY, Liverpool. Sept 7

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

London Gazette.—FRIDAY, Sept. 18.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

ABELL, FREDERICK GEORGE, Margate, Builder Canterbury Pet Sept 14 Ord Sept 14

ARMSTRONG, WILLIAM, Aston juxta Birmingham, Commission Agent Birmingham Pet Sept 12 Ord Sept 13

BAKER, HENRY, and XAVIER MARE, Walmsley, York, Cocoa Manufacturers York Pet Aug 29 Ord Sept 12

BERRY, WALTER, and WALTER CALDWELL, Leicester, Boot Manufacturers Leicester Pet Sept 14 Ord Sept 14

BEWLEY, WILLIAM, Carlisle, Wine Merchant Carlisle Pet Sept 13 Ord Sept 13

BOYLE, HENRY H., Grosvenor st, High Court Pet Aug 4 Ord Sept 12

BRYANT, WILLIAM SYDNEY, Bristol, Manure Merchant Bristol Pet Sept 10 Ord Sept 13

CALDER, PERCY MOXON, Brixton rd, Licensed Victualler

High Court Pet Aug 12 Ord Sept 12

CARLISLE, JOHN, Grays, Essex, Cycle Makers Rochester Pet Aug 13 Ord Sept 13

CLAYTON, HENRY, Monton, Lancs, Grocer Salford Pet Sept 13 Ord Sept 13

DARROCH, SIR THOMAS, St James's pl, High Court Pet June 25 Ord Sept 12

DE BULNE, ELIAS FERNANDEZ, Liverpool, Manager Liverpool Pet Aug 15 Ord Sept 14

DEWEAR, HENRY JOHN, Rotherhithe New rd, Licensed Victualler High Court Pet July 19 Ord Sept 14

DUNNING, JOHN STONEMAN, St Thomas the Apostle, Devon Exeter Pet Sept 13 Ord Sept 14

GIBSONS, WILLIAM GOUCHE, Clifton gdns, Chiswick, Decorator Brentford Pet Sept 12 Ord Sept 13

GODFREY, ROBERT, Reddick, Penzance, Licensed Victualler Truro Pet Sept 13 Ord Sept 13

GRIFFITHS, THOMAS, Penbryn, Cardiganshire, Farmer Carmarthen Pet Sept 13 Ord Sept 13

HARTLEY, HARRY, Warrington, Butcher Warrington Pet Sept 13 Ord Sept 13

JENNINGS, ARTHUR EDWARD, Idle, Yorks Bradford Pet Sept 12 Ord Sept 12

JONES, GEORGE WILSON, Chester, Draper Chester Pet Sept 12 Ord Sept 12

JONES, JOHN HARDING, Bettws, Carmarthenshire, Grocer Carmarthen Pet Sept 13 Ord Sept 13

KNOLES, ARTHUR OSWALD, Gt Horton, Bradford, Worsted Spinner Bradford Pet Sept 12 Ord Sept 12

LLEWELLYN, EDMUND, Blackwood, Mon, Beechhouse Keeper Tredegar Pet Sept 13 Ord Sept 13

MATCALY, JAMES, Sheffield, Cycle Manufacturer Sheffield Pet Sept 12 Ord Sept 12

MORRISON, ROBERT BROWN, Carnarvon, Lodging house Keeper Bangor Pet Sept 10 Ord Sept 10

PHILLIPS BROTHERS, Swansea, Gentlemen's Merchants Swansea Pet Sept 1 Ord Sept 12

RACKHAM, JOHN, Watford, Herts, Carpenter St Albans Pet Sept 12 Ord Sept 12

RIX, THOMAS, Langport, Norfolk, Nurseryman Norwich Pet Sept 14 Ord Sept 14

ROBERTS, JOHN WILLIAM, Bangor, Carmarthen, Tailor Bangor Pet Sept 13 Ord Sept 13

ROBSON, BENJAMIN HOLMES, Monkwearmouth, Sunderland, Clerk Sunderland Pet Sept 12 Ord Sept 13

SAVAGE, HORACE WALTER, Sittingbourne, Kent, Oilman Rochester Pet Sept 12 Ord Sept 12

SOYER, ROBERT, Brixton, London, Draper Brixton Pet Sept 12 Ord Sept 12

TAYLOR, WILLIAM, Swanscombe, Baker Swanscombe Pet Sept 2 Ord Sept 13

WHEELER, ROBERT PERCY, Eastbourne, Clerk Eastbourne Pet Sept 13 Ord Sept 13

WILKINSON, JOSEPH, Masham, Yorks, Farmer Northallerton Pet Sept 13 Ord Sept 13

WOODFATT, JOHN, Bedford pl, Brentford Pet June 16 Ord Aug 30

Amended notice substituted for that published in the

London Gazette of Sept. 6:

REED, WILLIAM, Monmouth, Newport, Mon Pet Aug 23 Pet Sept 2

FIRST MEETINGS.

AKAN, EDWARD WILLIAM, Gt Yarmouth, Dairymen Sept 27 at 10.30 Lovewell Blake, South Quay, Gt Yarmouth

BACKHOUSE, HERBERT, and XAVIER MARE, Walmsley, York, Chocolate Manufacturers Sept 26 at 12.15 Off Rec. 28, Stonegate, York

BARRY, WILLIAM JOSEPH MURPHY, Hove, Sussex, Doctor of Medicine Sept 26 at 12 Off Rec. Pavilion bridge, Brighton

BISHOP, JAMES, Halesworth, Suffolk, Watchmaker Sept 27 at 10.45 Lovewell Blake, South Quay, Gt Yarmouth

BOYLE, HENRY H., Grosvenor st Sept 26 at 11 Bankruptcy bldgs, Carey st

BRICKWELL, HENRY TITTERTON, Brook st, Holborn, Glass Merchant Sept 23 at 11 Bankruptcy bldgs, Carey st

CABLE, ERIC WESLEY HILL, Pontypool, Furniture Dealer Sept 23 at 11.30 Off Rec. Westgate Chambers, Newport

CALDER, PERCY MOXON, Brixton rd, Licensed Victualler

Sept 26 at 1 Bankruptcy bldgs, Carey st

CARTER, HENRY, Pontefract, Yorks, Boxfamer Sept 23 at 11 Off Rec. 6, Bond ter, Wakefield

COURBINE, WILLIAM, Newport, Mon, Grocer Sept 23 at 11 Off Rec. Westgate Chambers, Newport

DANCER, SIR THOMAS, St James's pl Sept 26 at 12 Bankruptcy bldgs, Carey st

DAVIS, FREDERICK JAMES, Cheltenham, Hatter Sept 23 at 11.30 Inns of Court Hotel, Holborn

DEWEAR, HENRY JOHN, Rotherhithe New rd, Licensed Victualler Sept 23 at 1 Bankruptcy bldgs, Carey st

DINGLE, JOHN HICKS, Lostwithiel, Cornwall, Coal Merchant

Sept 24 at 12.30 Off Rec. Bowesmire st, Truro

ELADON, ROBERT, North Shields, Boot Dealer Sept 23 at 11.30 Off Rec. 20, Mosley st, Newcastle on Tyne

EVANS, JOHN, Crickhowell, Brecknock, Ironmonger Sept 23 at 12.15 High st, Merthyr Tydfil

GRATEMORE, SIR, Manchester, Carrier Sept 26 at 3 Off Rec. Byrom st, Manchester

HAWKINS, CHARLES, Stamford, Lincoln, Saddler Oct 21 at 12 Law Courts, New rd, Peterborough

JAGGER, JOHN, Huddersfield, Hay Dealer Sept 23 at 11 Off Rec. 19, John William st, Huddersfield

MANSBRIDGE, ALBERT, Newport, I W, Grocer Sept 26 at 11 Off Rec. 19, Newport, I W

SAVAGE, HORACE WALTER, Sittingbourne, Kent, Oilman Sept 26 at 12.15 High st, Rochester

SUTCLIFFE, ALFRED HENRY, Pendlebury, Lancs, Baker Sept 23 at 2.15 Off Rec. Byrom st, Manchester

SHARPE, WALTER, Harewood Bridge or Leeds, Corn Miller Sept 26 at 12 Off Rec. 19, John William st, Huddersfield

WELESTEAD, WALTER JOHN, Arreton, I W, Grocer Sept 26 at 11.30 Off Rec. Newport, I W

WHITE, G, Bolt court, Fleet st, Commission Agent Sept 26 at 12 Bankruptcy bldgs, Carey st

WINTERS, GEORGE, Rushden, Northampton Sept 23 at 11 Off Rec. 1a, St Paul's sq, Bedford

ADJUDICATIONS.

ABELL, FREDERICK GEORGE, Margate, Builder Canterbury Pet Sept 14 Ord Sept 14

ARMSTRONG, WILLIAM, Aston juxta Birmingham, Commission Agent Birmingham Pet Sept 13 Ord Sept 13

BEERY, WALTER, and WALTER CALDWELL, Leicester, Boot Manufacturers Leicester Pet Sept 14 Ord Sept 14

BLUNT, HENRY WILLIAM, Atherton, Warwickshire, Farmer Birmingham Pet Sept 13 Ord Sept 13

CLAYTON, HENRY, Monton, Lancs, Grocer Salford Pet Sept 13 Ord Sept 13

CRASHAW, HENRY JAMES, Cheltenham, High Court Pet June 27 Ord Sept 12

DUNNING, JOHN STONEMAN, St Thomas the Apostle, Devon Exeter Pet Sept 13 Ord Sept 14

GIBSONS, WILLIAM GOUCHE, Clifton gdns, Chiswick, Decorator Brentford Pet Sept 12 Ord Sept 12

GODFREY, ROBERT, Reddick, Penzance, Licensed Victualler Truro Pet Sept 13 Ord Sept 13

GRIFFITHS, THOMAS, Penbryn, Cardiganshire, Farmer Carmarthen Pet Sept 13 Ord Sept 13

HARTLEY, HARRY, Warrington, Butcher Warrington Pet Sept 13 Ord Sept 13

JENNINGS, ARTHUR EDWARD, Idle, Yorks Bradford Pet Sept 12 Ord Sept 12

JONES, GEORGE WILSON, Chester, Draper Chester Pet Sept 12 Ord Sept 12

JONES, JOHN HARDING, Bettws, Carmarthenshire, Grocer Carmarthen Pet Sept 13 Ord Sept 13

KNOLES, ARTHUR OSWALD, Great Horton, Bradford, Worsted Spinner Bradford Pet Sept 12 Ord Sept 12

LEVY, D A H, Fenchurch bldgs, Commercial Traveller High Court Pet June 17 Ord Sept 10

LLEWELLYN, EDMUND, Blackwood, Mon, Beechhouse Keeper Tredegar Pet Sept 13 Ord Sept 13

MASON, THOMAS, Moel Lane, Fine Art Publisher High Court Pet Aug 23 Ord Sept 12

MATCALY, JAMES, Shefield, Cycle Manufacturer Sheffield Pet Sept 12 Ord Sept 12

MORRISON, ROBERT BROWN, Carnarvon, Lodging house Keeper Bangor Pet Sept 10 Ord Sept 10

NEALE, WILLIAM BEAUVILLE, Basingstoke st, Merchant High Court Pet May 17 Ord Aug 10

NEWMITH, HENRY GEORGE, Chertsey, Surrey, Builder Kingston, Surrey Pet Aug 17 Ord Sept 12

OXFORD, THOMAS, Lingwood, Norfolk, Nurseryman Norwich Pet Sept 14 Ord Sept 14

PALMER, ROBERT JAMES, York, Letter Carrier York Pet Sept 12 Ord Sept 12

PARSONS, ROBERT JAMES, York, Letter Carrier York Pet Sept 12 Ord Sept 12

PAUL, SILAS GEORGE, Southampton, Builder Southampton Pet Sept 16 Ord Sept 16

PATTERSON, GILLES, Stourpaine, Dorset, Farmer Dorchester Pet Aug 13 Ord Sept 16

SAUNDERS, FRANK, Hastings, Stationer Hastings Pet Sept 15 Ord Sept 15

MEASURES, EDWARD, Huntingdon, Plumber Peterborough Pet Sept 15 Ord Sept 15

MYERS, SOLOMON, Wrexham, House Furnisher Wrexham Pet Aug 31 Ord Sept 15

PAUL, SIR THOMAS, Southampton, Builder Southampton Pet Sept 16 Ord Sept 16

STANDING, HENRY, and JAMES BIDDLE, Walthamstow, Printers High Court Pet July 30 Ord Sept 15

TAYLOR, ROBERT, SHAW, nr Oldham, Coal Merchant Oldham Pet May 21 Ord Sept 15

THOMAS, WILLIAM HENRY, Colwyn Bay, Denbigh, Licensed Victualler Bangor Pet Aug 23 Ord Sept 15

TRIMMEN, WILLIAM ALFRED, Seaton, Devon, Insurance Agent Exeter Pet Sept 10 Ord Sept 15

UNDERWOOD, WILLIAM FREDERICK, Oxford, Tailor Oxford Pet Sept 16 Ord Sept 16

WALE, JOHN, Folehill, Warwick, Builder Coventry Pet Sept 16 Ord Sept 16

WHARTON, EDWIS, Nottingham, Draper Nottingham Pet Sept 16 Ord Sept 16

WOOLLEY, HUBERT, St John's, Worcester, Cabinet Maker Worcester Pet Sept 16 Ord Sept 16

WRIGHT, WILLIAM, Hucknall Torkard, Notiz, Farmer Nottingham Pet Sept 16 Ord Sept 16

Amended notice substituted for that published in the

London Gazette of Sept. 13 :

BLUNT, HENRY WILLIAM, Atherton, Warwickshire, Farmer Birmingham Pet Sept 5 Ord Sept 8

FIRST MEETINGS.

ABELL, FREDERICK GEORGE, Margate, Kent, Builder Sept 20 at 9 Off Rec. 78, Castle st, Canterbury

BALFOUR, ROBERT JAMES, York, Letter Carrier Oct 3 at 12.15 Off Rec. 28, Stonegate, York

BARDOE, JOSEPH JASPER, Stockade, York, Painter Sept 27 at 11 Off Rec. 8, Albert rd, Middleborough

BARNHILL, RICHARD, Margate, Builder Sept 23 at 9 Off Rec. 78, Castle st, Canterbury

BEERY, WALTER, and WALTER CALDWELL, Leicester, Boot Manufacturers Sept 25 at 12.30 Off Rec. 1, Berridge st, Leicester

BLUNT, HENRY WILLIAM, Atherton, Warwickshire, Farmer Sept 29 at 11 174, Corporation st, Birmingham

BRADWELL, LUCY, Handsworth, Beerhouse Keeper Sept 26 at 11 174, Corporation st, Birmingham

BUTON, JOHN HENRY, Kingston upon Hull Sept 27 at 11 Off Rec. Trinity House, Hull

CLAYTON, HENRY, Monton, Lancs, Grocer Sept 26 at 2.30 Off Rec. Byrom st, Manchester

CRUM, HARRY, Brighton, Builder Sept 27 at 11 Off Rec. 4, Pavilion bldgs, Brighton

DAY, EDWARD NORMAN, Birmingham, Clerk Sept 20 at 11 174, Corporation st, Birmingham

HARRINGTON, THOMAS, Gateshead, Whitsmith Sept 26 at 12.30 Off Rec. 30, Mottey st, Newcastle on Tyne

FOORD, LILIAN FANNY, Brighton, Dressmaker Sept 28 at 11 Off Rec. 4, Pavilion bridge, Brighton	DAVIES, DANIEL, Llanegwad, Carmarthens, Licensed Victualler Carmarthen Pet Sept 16 Ord Sept 16	WEBSTER, FRED, Somerby, Leicester, Baker Leicester Pet Sept 17 Ord Sept 17
FRAZIER, WILLIAM CRUDDAS, Felling, Durham, Painter Sept 28 at 12 Off Rec. 30, Mosley st, Newcastle on Tyne	D'ODIARD, EDMUND SAVORY, Notting Hill, Medical Electrician High Court Pet July 26 Ord Sept 15	WHARTON, EDWIN, Nottingham, Draper Nottingham Pet Sept 16 Ord Sept 16
GEORGE, GEORGE, Camden Town, Furnishing Ironmonger Sept 29 at 11 Bankruptcy bldg, Carey st	DURHAM, ELIZABETH, Tavistock, Devon, Fishmonger Plymouth Pet Sept 16 Ord Sept 16	WHITE, JOSEPH GEORGE, Bolt & Fleet st, Commission Agent High Court Pet Aug 4 Ord Sept 15
GODFREY, ROBERT, Penzance, Licensed Victualler Sept 29 at 12 Off Rec. Boscombe st, Truro	EVANS, RICHARD, Betheala, Labourer Bangor Pet Sept 15 Ord Sept 15	WOOLLEY, HUBERT, St John's, Worcester, Cabinet Maker Worcester Pet Sept 16 Ord Sept 16
GAY, F. B., New Broad st Sept 29 at 11 Bankruptcy bldg, Carey st	FACKS, HENRY FREDERICK, and MONTAGUE SYDNEY HERBERT DIGBY, Gutter lane, Cheapside, Trimmings Manufacturers High Court Pet Aug 2 Ord Sept 14	Amended notice substituted for that published in the London Gazette of Sept 16:
GWYNNE, ANN, and JAMES FREDERICK GWYNNE, Aberdare, Butchers Sept 27 at 2 05, High st, Merthyr Tydfil	FIFE, WILLIAM THOMAS, Gt Grimaby, Grocer Gt Grimaby Pet Sept 12 Ord Sept 12	BLUNT, HENRY WILLIAM, Atherton, Warwick, Farmer Birmingham Pet Sept 5 Ord Sept 12
HARTLEY, HARRY, Warrington, Butcher Oct 7 at 10 50 Court house, Palmyra sq, Warrington	FOORD, LILIAN FANNY, Brighton, Dressmaker Brighton Pet Sept 16 Ord Sept 16	GOOD HEALTH WITHOUT DRUGS.
HENK, JOSEPH, Birmingham, Metal Dealer Sept 28 at 12 174, Corporation st, Birmingham	FOSTER, EDWIN JOHN, Gt Grimaby, Stationer's Clerk Gt Grimaby Pet Sept 17 Ord Sept 17	2.—THE LARGEST ORGAN IN THE BODY.
JONES, GEORGE WILSON, Chester, Draper Sept 30 at 3 Crypt chamber, Eastgate row, Chester	FURBER, JOHN, Bristol, Traveller Bristol Pet Sept 16 Ord Sept 16	It is the liver. This organ has multifarious duties to perform in the internal economy of the digestive system. After the stomach it is the most abused of all the digestive organs. It is inflamed and hardened by the abuse of alcohol, and its functions are hindered and impaired by the tannic acid, the outcome of tea drinking. Errors in diet lead to a diminished secretion of bile. It becomes torpid and sluggish, and the defects react on the blood-current—deleterious products are carried into the circulation—the skin becomes muddy and yellow, the tongue furred. Life becomes a burden and the victim says "Life is not worth living." He flies to drugs, blue pills, and other quack nostrums, and finds a temporary relief, and a rebound to a state worse than before; destroys his digestion by nauseous medicines and liver pills and wonders why he continues dull, languid, cranky, and out of sorts. He never pauses to consider the why and the therefore, but continues to either doctor himself, or is doctored by others into a confirmed melancholy invalid, who invariably shuffles off the mortal coil of a miserable life through making his stomach a receptacle for all the so-called liver cures in the pharmacopœia.
KNOWLES, ARTHUR OSWALD, Great Horton, Bradford, Worsted Spinner Sept 28 at 11 Off Rec. 31, Manor Row, Bradford	HAMMOND, JOHN WILLIAM, Earl Shilton, Leicester, Boot Manufacturer's Manager Leicester Pet Sept 17 Ord Sept 17	There is only one method to maintain the liver in good working order, and that is attention to Diet and Exercise. Happy is the man or woman who does not know they have a liver! Unless this mighty organ duly performs its principal function of secreting bile, a whole army of troubles arises.
LIDDELL, PATRICK JOSEPH, Exeter, Accountant Sept 29 at 11 The Castle, Exeter	HEMINGWAY, JOHN HENRY, Redcar, Yorks, Sewing Machines Agent Stockton on Tees Pet Sept 15 Ord Sept 15	It cannot be done with medicine.
LYNN, BENJAMIN CHARLES, Brixton, Licensed Victualler Sept 29 at 12 Bankruptcy bldg, Carey st	HENDERSON, WILLIAM, Winlaton, Durham, Mason, Newcastle on Tyne Pet Sept 16 Ord Sept 16	It can, however, be done with a perfect food beverage, such as Dr. Tibbles' Vi-Cocoa, which possesses exceptional vitalizing properties. It will save your digestion part of its work, and is far more nourishing and sustaining than tea or the ordinary cocoa, whilst it possesses a tonic and recuperative force possessed by neither.
MCLAREN, DANIEL, Gateshead, Fishmonger Sept 28 at 11 30 Off Rec. 30, Mosley st, Newcastle upon Tyne	HICKS, ROBERT, Bethnal Green, Boot Manufacturer High Court Pet July 23 Ord Sept 15	Dr. Tibbles' Vi-Cocoa is pleasant and palatable and imparts nourishment and builds up strength. As a food beverage it is invaluable.
PRESTON, JOHN, Beeby, Leicesters, Farmer Sept 28 at 3 Off Rec. 1, Bertrige st, Leicester	HOLMES, THOMAS, Folkestone, Boarding house Keeper Canterbury Pet July 27 Ord Sept 17	The unique vitalizing and restorative powers of Dr. Tibbles' Vi-Cocoa are being recognized to an extent hitherto unknown in the history of any preparation. Merit, and merit alone, is what is claimed for Dr. Tibbles' Vi-Cocoa, and the proprietors are prepared to send any reader who names the SOLICITORS' JOURNAL (a postcard will do) a deainty sample tin of Dr. Tibbles' Vi-Cocoa free and post-paid. Address: 60, 61, and 62, Bunhill-row, London, E.C.
RAMSEY, JOHN, Reigate, Surrey, Jeweller Sept 27 at 11 30 24, Railway app, London bridge	INGER, LUCIEN FLAVIEN, Kilburn High Court Pet July 21 Ord Sept 12	
ROBSON, BENJAMIN HOLMES, Sunderland, Clerk Sept 28 at 3 Off Rec. 25, John st, Sunderland	KIRL, OTTO, St Mary Axe, Mercantile Clerk High Court Pet July 27 Ord Sept 16	
ROWAN, THOMAS, St Mary Axe Sept 28 at 11 Bankruptcy bldg, Carey st	KILLE, CALER, Eastmon, Hants, Carpenter Portsmouth Pet Sept 17 Ord Sept 17	
SMITH & COLE, Clerkenwell, General Drapers Sept 28 at 12 Bankruptcy bldg, Carey st	MANYON, ELIZABETH GREENWOOD, Manchester Manchester Pet Sept 17 Ord Sept 17	
STORRY, JOSEPH, South Shields, Bootmaker Sept 28 at 11 Off Rec. 30, Mosley st, Newcastle upon Tyne	MEASURES, EDWARD, Huntingdon, Plumber Peterborough Pet Sept 15 Ord Sept 15	
WHEELER, ROBERT PERCY, Eastbourne, Clerk Sept 28 at 2 Coles & Sons, Seaside rd, Eastbourne	PAUL, SILAS GEORGE, Southampton, Builder Southampton Pet Sept 16 Ord Sept 16	
WILLIAMS, JOHN, Lianduino, Lodging house Keeper Sept 29 at 12 30 Junction Hotel, Lianduino Junction	PHILLIPS, CHARLES BERRY, St Michael's house, Cornhill High Court Pet Aug 18 Ord Sept 15	
WOODYATT, JOHN, Chiswick Sept 28 at 3 Off Rec. 25, Temple chamber, Temple ave	ROBERTS, JOHN WILLIAM, Bangor, Tailor Bangor Pet Sept 15 Ord Sept 13	
ADJUDICATIONS.	ROBERTS, NATHANIEL FRANCIS, Fenchurch av, Merchant High Court Pet July 30 Ord Sept 15	
BALDOCK, ROBERT JAMES, York, Letter Carrier York Pet Sept 16 Ord Sept 17	SANDERS, FRANCIS, Hastings, Stationer Hastings Pet Sept 15 Ord Sept 17	
BATCHELOR, GEORGE, jun, Strood, Kent, Contractor Rochester Pet Sept 16 Ord Sept 16	SMITH, JOHN LEWIS, Cardiff, General Dealer Cardiff Pet Sept 15 Ord Sept 15	
BOWARD, JOHN LLOYD, Worcester Worcester Pet July 14 Ord Sept 17	TAYLOR, WILLIAM, Swansea, Baker Swansea Pet Sept 2 Ord Sept 14	
BRAY, FREDERICK JAMES, Paddington, Cartage Contractor High Court Pet July 25 Ord Sept 15	TRIMMEN, WILLIAM ALFRED, Seaton, Devon, Insurance Agent Exeter Pet Sept 16 Ord Sept 16	
BURTON, JOHN HENRY, Kingston upon Hull Kingston upon Hull Pet Sept 15 Ord Sept 15	UNDERWOOD, WILLIAM FREDERICK, Oxford, Tailor Oxford Pet Sept 16 Ord Sept 16	
CALDER, PERCY MOXON, Brixton rd, Licensed Victualler High Court Pet Aug 8 Ord Sept 14	URWIN, JAMES WILLIAM, Liverpool, Solicitor Liverpool Pet Aug 19 Ord Sept 15	
COOK, FREDERICK GEORGE, Scunthorpe, Lincs, Painter Great Grimaby Pet Sept 16 Ord Sept 16	VIGNOLES, CHARLES AUGUSTUS, Upper George st, Bryanston sq, Stockbroker High Court Pet April 23 Ord Sept 16	
COOKE, JAMES, Oldham, Horse Dealer Oldham Pet Sept 16 Ord Sept 16	WALE, JOHN THOMAS, Foleshill, Warwick, Builder Coventry Pet Sept 16 Ord Sept 16	

INCORPORATED LAW SOCIETY. CLASSES AND TUITION FOR ARTICLED CLERKS.

TUTORS.

J. CARTER HARRISON, 30, Bedford-row, W.C.—Equity, Conveyancing, Common Law, and Bankruptcy.

LEONARD H. WEST, LL.D., 19, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, W.C.—Criminal and Magisterial Law; Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty; and Ecclesiastical Law. Stephen's Commentaries.

CLASSES for Final Students are held at the Hall of the Society on four afternoons each week during the following periods: August to January; January to June.

These periods afford five months' class preparation, and students are advised to subscribe for a full course otherwise the work must necessarily be hurried.

Students may join the classes either before or after the Intermediate Examination without subscribing to the course of Postal instruction, but it is recommended that they should avail themselves of both modes of instruction.

Subscribers to either Class or Postal instruction have the opportunity of consulting the Tutors upon the work of the course in personal interview or by letter at any time.

To those Clerks who are articled at a distance from large towns systematic instruction with advice and help is given, and a course of preparation through the post has been devised, and is found to be useful where personal tuition is impracticable.

Class instruction is also provided on the selected portions of Stephen's Commentaries and the subjects above named, and it is recommended that the classes should be joined after the expiration of a course of Postal instruction. Students can join the classes at any time, the fees being proportionate to the length of attendance, except that no fee shall be less than that for a three months' course.

Rooms are provided where subscribers may study, and books are supplied without extra charge.

Periodical test examinations are held by the Tutors.

The Classes for Intermediate Students are held in the Hall of the Society on three afternoons in each week during the following periods: August to November; October to January; January to April; March to June.

Subscribers may subscribe for successive classes.

Books can be obtained from Messrs. Stevens & Sons, or other law lending library, for an annual subscription of a guinea and a half to cover the course of work for the Final Examination, and Stephen's Commentaries can be supplied to either Class or Postal Subscribers, at an annual subscription of one guinea, on application to the Tutor, Dr. West.

In the case of students who have not passed the Intermediate Examination the Postal instruction is by means of monthly papers, and deals with the selected portions of Stephen's Commentaries.

For those who have passed the Intermediate Examination instruction is

afforded by fortnightly papers, and embraces the following subjects: Equity, Conveyancing, Common Law, Bankruptcy, Criminal and Magisterial Law, Probate, Divorce, Admiralty, and Ecclesiastical Law.

These papers both before and after the Intermediate Examinations are varied each year, so that students who may subscribe for more than one year's tuition receive additional assistance.

These courses may be commenced at any time, but the Tutors recommend that the Intermediate course should be commenced at an early stage of the Articles, and the Final course soon after the Intermediate Examination has been passed.

The results obtained have been satisfactory. Many pupils have obtained honours, and the percentage of passes is a high one, exceeding 85 per cent. of between three and four hundred pupils who last presented themselves for examination. It has happened on several occasions that all Class pupils have been successful, and the same has occurred in the case of subscribers to the Correspondence Courses.

TERMS. FINAL.

Class Instruction, 5 months...	... ... ... ...	29	9	0
" " after previous Postal Instruction...	... ... ... ...	7	7	0
" " 4 months...	... ... ... ...	8	8	0
" " after previous Postal Instruction...	... ... ... ...	6	6	0
" " 3 months...	... ... ... ...	7	7	0
" " after previous Postal Instruction...	... ... ... ...	5	5	0
Postal Instruction, 2 years...	... ... ... ...	29	9	0
" " 1 year...	... ... ... ...	6	6	0

INTERMEDIATE.

" "	... ... ... ...	47	7	0
" " after previous Postal Instruction...	... ... ... ...	5	5	0
" " 3 months...	... ... ... ...	4	4	0
" " after previous Postal Instruction...	... ... ... ...	3	3	0
Postal Instruction, 2 years...	... ... ... ...	6	6	0
" " 12 months...	... ... ... ...	4	4	0

" Articled Clerks may attend the Lectures and Classes given or held in connection with the Inns of Court, under the direction of the Council of Legal Education, upon payment of half the fees payable by other persons not being members of an Inn of Court, the Council of the Incorporated Law Society having agreed with the Council of Legal Education for payment of the remainder. Articled Clerks will also be admitted to the vice versa Examens at the end of each Term.

Articled Clerks may obtain particulars of such Lectures and Classes, and vouchers for Tickets, upon application to the SECRETARY of the Incorporated Law Society. Cheques and Post Office Orders should be made payable to the SECRETARY, and crossed "Messrs. BARCLAY & CO., LIMITED."

Law Society's Hall, Chancery-lane. June, 1898.

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